

# Newport Mercury

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## The Newport Mercury,

PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

272 Thames, Cor. Pelham St.  
NEWPORT, R. I.

**THE NEWPORT MERCURY** was established in June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and forty-first year. It is the oldest newspaper in America, and with less than two exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarterly sheet of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected, and household departments—Review of all newspapers in this and other states—the limited space given to advertising being very valuable to business men.

Terms: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news-agencies in the city. Specimen copies sent free and special rates given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

## Local Matters.

SEASON OF 1889.

Nobles Extraordinary.

The proprietor of the **MERCURY**, in order to give all a chance to subscribe for a good family paper, will furnish the **MERCURY** for the coming three months FREE to all new subscribers for the year 1889. That is, we will send the **MERCURY** for the remainder of the year 1888 and all of 1889, for TWO DOLLARS, the price of a single year's subscription. We will also continue the liberal arrangements we have carried out for several years past, and furnish a second copy of the **MERCURY** to any old or new subscriber to send to an absent friend from now until January 1, 1890, for one dollar and fifty cents, and we will pay the postage. There is no better way to remember an absent son, daughter or other relatives than by sending them the **MERCURY** and thus reminding them of you every week in the year. These generous offers should be availed of at once in order to get the full benefit of the free numbers.

### Middletown Rally.

This, Saturday night, the Republicans of Middletown propose to have a grand rally at the Town Hall. The cavalcade which now numbers one hundred and fifteen, will assemble at 8.15 sharp in full uniform, and under the command of Col. Hull, headed by the Atlantic Band, will take up its line of march to the residence of the president of the club, Julian T. Davies, Esq., near the Second Beach. The route of march will be through Broadway, Thames and Franklin streets, Newport, down Bath road, and across the First Beach, to Mr. Davies residence. The President will be duly received, after which the march will be continued through Paradise, Bliss road and Turner's Lane to the Town Hall where the speaking will take place. If the weather should prove stormy the parade will be given up, but the meeting at the Town Hall will take place unless the storm should be very severe.

### An Old Friend Heard From.

Dr. J. H. Sanborn, who, up to four or five years ago, was stationed at Fort Adams as hospital steward, is now at Fort Sisseton, Dakota, and, judging from a personal letter received from him here, his new home must be a great country for the sportsman. He says:

"There is no end of game out here—chickens, ducks and geese, day after day, until we are sick of them. I know of no place in this country where can be found better hunting for feathered game than here. My boy keeps us supplied; he goes with the Indians. There are several 'Ducks' who have taken a great fancy to Jack, and woe to the savage, whether black or red, who dares to interfere with him. I think they would fight for him until they died."

### Sad Drowning Accident.

There was another sad drowning accident at Easton's Pond Saturday afternoon. Two colored lads named Samuel Brown and Harry Buchanan were thrown into the water by the upsetting of a canoe, and before aid could reach them the former drowned. The Buchanan boy clung to the capsized boat and was rescued in an exhausted condition. The body of the drowned boy was not recovered until Sunday morning, when it was found entangled in the grass at the bottom of the pond.

The handsome Cleveland and Thurman banner, presented by Mr. Lorillard Spencer, was thrown to the breezes at the foot of Washington square Saturday evening amid much Democratic enthusiasm. Following the flag-raising was a ratification meeting which completely filled the Opera House. Hon. Isaac Bell, Jr., presided and the speakers of the evening were Gen. Hazard Stevens, of Boston, Hon. Chas. E. Gorman and Mr. Dennis H. Sheehan, of Providence.

The Belmont Memorial Chapel, in the Island cemetery, was dedicated Saturday morning with appropriate and impressive ceremonies. There was a large audience present including the Belmont family. The services were conducted by Rev. G. J. Magill, Rev. R. B. Peet and Rev. Dr. C. G. Gilliat of this city, and Rev. Dr. E. W. Donald, of New York.

### Ratification Meeting.

On Monday evening next the Republicans of Newport will hold a ratification meeting in the Opera House. The speakers for the evening will be ex-Governor Wetmore, who is expected to arrive from Europe that day, ex-Congressman W. W. Crapo, of New Bedford, and Rev. A. P. Miller, an eloquent colored orator from Connecticut. The Harrison-Morton regiment will turn out to escort the speakers to the Opera House and it is expected that this will be a rousing meeting. Everybody, especially the ladies, are invited.

### Flag Raising in Portsmouth.

The Republicans of Portsmouth will have a flag raising and parade next Tuesday evening. It is expected that there will be some good speaking.

Col. J. McP. Creighton and family have returned from Pomfret, Conn., where they spent the summer.

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Mr. W. K. Thorn has gone abroad for the winter.

### No More Button-Hole Bouquets for Him.

They are telling a good joke that was perpetrated on one of Newport's leading merchants in New York the other day. Said merchant is a life-long Democrat and a very enthusiastic believer in President Cleveland. He went to New York some days since with a party of gentlemen, most of whom are Republicans. At the hotel said merchant met a friend whom he had not seen before for some time, and before he departed the friend decorated him with a fine button-hole bouquet, of which the merchant was very proud. He wore it everywhere on his trips around the city, keeping the ornament as conspicuously to the front as possible. Finally he stepped into a public place, and was accosted by a stalwart looking individual with the remark, "I'll bet you a thousand dollars Cleveland will be elected." Up to this time our friend had discovered but few Democrats and was beginning to feel lone-some. At the sound of the voice of the stalwart he was so overjoyed, that he rushed to him impulsively, and seizing him by the hand remarked, "Those are exactly my sentiments, and I am happy to find a fellow Democrat at last." The stalwart looked down on him for a moment and then remarked, "You a Democrat! What in — are you wearing that badge for?" Our merchant, to his sorrow, discovered that the button-hole bouquet of which he was so proud and which he displayed so conspicuously throughout New York city, was a Harrison & Morton badge containing excellent likenesses of the Republican nominees. It was needless to say the badge was immediately removed, and the gentleman wishes to hear no more about button-hole bouquets for the present.

### Unity Club.

Last Tuesday evening, the session of this club opened with a lecture free to the public. The lecturer, the Rev. Mr. Alger, and the subject was "The origin, essence and influence of Chivalry." The address was a remarkably fine one, abounding in passages of beauty; and it was delivered with that charm of tone and expression which renders Mr. Alger's eloquence at all times attractive. The martial, poetic and religious streams of thought which combined to create the Christian Knight of the Middle Ages, were traced to their sources; and the effects were shown to have been most beneficial, in that violent, feudal age which seduced them. Chivalry was really that spirit which subjugated self to a higher principle outside self, and in its social bearings made the welfare of others the ruling passion. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Squire who once more has been requested to fill the office of President so well discharged by him for some past years. The first study meeting of the club will take place on the 23d inst., when the audience will be entertained with papers by Mrs. H. H. Swinburne and Mr. T. E. Blakely.

### The Artillery Fair.

The Newport Artillery Company, at its regular meeting Tuesday evening, voted to adopt the recommendations of its special committee on the subject and hold a grand fair during the month of December and use the proceeds in making needed improvements to the armory. It is proposed to replace the present roof, which is in a leaky condition, with a Mansard and finish off the second story in apartments suitable for a company parlor, a veterans parlor, and a dining room. These are improvements that have long been needed by the company and the proposed entertainment should receive a hearty support.

The following were appointed as the committee of arrangements for the fair: Col. A. A. Barker, Adjutant Wetherell, Paymaster Bowsworth, Assistant Paymaster Stacy, Quartermaster Stevens, Assistant Commissary Nason, Sergeant H. Bliss, Corporal Sayer and Privates Galeen Davis, G. H. Proud C. H. Schwarz, Henry Green, R. W. Mitchell, Frank H. Holt, and William Crowell.

### Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Wm. H. Thurston has sold to Edna A. Dawley, wife of Wm. P. Dawley, a lot of land on Thurston avenue, containing 5,000 square feet, for \$300.

John J. McDonald, of Providence,

has quitclaimed to Margaret McDonald,

of this city, a one-half interest in a lot

of land with buildings thereon on

William street.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented, furnished,

the "Hall" cottage on Morton road, to Capt. Geo. H. Bradford, for the winter.

A. Prescott Baker has rented for

Miss Ann G. Spooner, her unfurnished

cottage on Main avenue, to J. H. Rustock.

Ellen Fitzpatrick has sold to Francis

and Mary Keegan, for \$10 a lot of land,

with dwelling house, on Connection

street.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for

Howard Smith, thirty-seven acres of

the "Chace" farm in Middletown, to

Hon. Isaac Bell, Jr., on private terms.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mrs.

Margaret J. Robinson her furnished

cottage No. 12 Catherine street to Mrs.

T. H. Blake, for the winter.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Henry

B. Hazard, his house No. 81 Church

street, to Mrs. Catherine V. McElroy.

G. G. Haven, executor, has sold the

estate on Bellevue avenue known as

"Wayside," to Mrs. S. T. Swan of Baltimore, for \$35,000.

Michael Corlett and wife have sold

2,350 square feet of land on Lee avenue to Catherine O'Flaherty for \$700.

F. A. Stout, executor, has sold the

Stout property on Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs, known as Fenneliff, to Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, of New York.

George Denniston, executor of the

estate of Henry Dodd, Thomas Denison

and Henry Dodd have sold to

Charles E. Goffe for \$10,000 a lot of

land bounded as follows:—westerly and

northerly on lands of the Old Colony

Railroad Company, easterly on land re-

cently conveyed by these grantors to

Thomas Murphy and southerly on Long

wharf.

A. Prescott Baker has sold for the

heirs of Joseph I. Bailey and Alfred

Smith to John Dean 4,000 square feet of

land, situated on the south side of

Hannond street, on private terms.

HEADQUARTERS.

HARRISON & MORTON BROWNSTEIN,

Newport, Oct. 12th 1888.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.

I. The Regiment will report promptly on

Washington Square at 7 o'clock, Monday

evening, Oct. 22d, 1888 for escort duty.

The line will be formed 7:15 sharp, right

resting on Uske St.

II. Companies will report without drums,

and officers without sabers.

III. All organizations will report their arras-

to the Adjutant of the Regiment.

The route of march will be up Touro St., and

along Bellevue Ave. to Mill St., town Hill,

Spring and Franklin streets to Thames, up

Thames to the Opera House.

By Order of

COLONEL A. K. MCMAHON.

J. H. WETHERELL,

Adjutant.

### NEWPORT ABLAZE FOR HARRISON.

Grand Republican Demonstration Monday Evening—Torchlight Procession and Flag-Raising—A Thousand Men in Line—Brilliant Illumination and Roaring Entusiasm Along the Route.

Newport was all ablaze Monday evening in celebration of her first street demonstration of the campaign. It was for Harrison and Morton, and a grand affair it proved. The entire population, apparently, turned out, either as participants or witnesses, making a scene never surpassed by any local demonstration. The procession was formed on Broadway at the foot of Agawam street and included the Harrison and Morton regiments of eight companies, one company of Zouaves, three companies of Boys in Blue, and the Middletown Cavalry, all handsomely uniformed and provided with torches; the General Harrison Veteran Association, in civilian dress with appropriate badges, and the Levi P. Morton Association, accompanied by a locomotive headlight and significant transparents, and each member wearing a silk hat. The line all told numbered nearly or quite 1000 and the companies were remarkably well drilled, especially the Cadets, under Captain Geo. A. Wilcox, and the Zouaves, under Captain Geo. Shaw. The Cavalry, too, under Col. Melville Bull, was a prominent feature of the parade, numbering as it did 100 men in saddle and each representing a vote for Harrison and Morton. The line was made up as follows:

Platoon of Police.

Col. A. K. McMahon, commanding the 1st Battalion, Wetherell's Regiment.

Staff-mounted Captain George E. Verney.

Col. Fred C. Parker, 2nd Battalion, W. A. Peleg, Paymaster A. A. Tilley, Chaplain M. Van Horne, Quartermaster Sergeant Robert W. Mitchell, Sergeant Major G. W. Thompson, George W. Underwood and Asst. Surgeon G. C. Conner.

Infantry staff mounted—Joseph Sampson, Theodore O. Carr, Fred L. Lee, J. W. Butler, Benjamin Rodger, Joseph Bradford, Richard C. Verney, W. McDonald, Fred Davis, James Dwyer, Vernon, W. Anderson, Thatcher T. Ward, Lincoln, Charles C. T. Tully, Harry Lawton, Philip King, William H. King, James G. Swinburne, J. C. Coggeshall, C. H. Wieg, Robert Patterson, W. W. Marcell, Platoon of Police, unmounted—Company E, Captain John Chapman, 1st Lieutenant H. C. Gladding, 2nd Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 3rd Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 4th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 5th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 6th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 7th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 8th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 9th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 10th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 11th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 12th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 13th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 14th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 15th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 16th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 17th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 18th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 19th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 20th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 21st Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 22nd Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 23rd Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 24th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 25th Lieutenant J. C. Gladding, 26th Lieutenant J.

## Poetry.

Earn It.

By H. W. McALPIN.

Of course you are proud that your fathers were  
In the field, on the beach, or in science or art,  
Or as leaders in matters of state.  
But we all should remember our ancestors' past.  
Not for their children to wear;  
To the fame of the great must the family name  
Be the only legitimate heir.

The fame that is yours is the fame you have  
won;  
If you've not won it yet, look ahead,  
But don't claim an honor because you're the  
first.

Of ancestors centuries dead,  
Of proud ones who live on the fame of their  
vices.  
Excess is plenty are found;

Like the turpish and parasitic, they seem not to  
know  
That the best of them lies underground.

Look ahead to the future—the past is yours;  
For your pride treat the future alone.

The fame of the past is another's reward;

Make the yield of the present your own.

Inherited titles are vain.

In the heat of Fame's handiwork chase

The thin man looks forward, the noble looks

back.  
And oftentimes loses the race.

Look forward, toll onward; and when in the  
worlded honors you've won,

Be proud that your family to the juice did not

lie  
In being somebody's son.

—Harter's Young People.

## A Ballade of Thought.

By LILLIAN WEAVER.

When a dragon comes as a frolicsome sprite  
Luring you, and you follow him,  
Follow the elixir, its whimsical flight  
Whither it chance to stray,  
And with humility yield to its sway,  
Let its rule be uncontrolled.  
You cannot reign unless you will obey;  
For thought that the brain's hidden gold,  
When to a thought your allegiance you'll plight  
Be a fancy, a fay,  
With the wiles like a serpent from sight  
When you would cast in thy eye;  
Laugh at the trickster, and pleading some  
day  
It will come back to unfold  
Whatever of beauty it had to display;  
For the gift that finds the brain's hidden gold.  
When a thought dimly appears on a height  
Which can scarcely essay,  
Climb for the mountain top reveals in light  
After you, and the sun will repay  
You with rich treasure untold;  
Let not the shadow of night bring dismay;  
For thought finds the brain's hidden gold.

ENVOY.

"Knowledge is power," and when thoughts  
convey

Action to intellect, behold!

Wrought by its agency, dead life for eyes;

For thoughts finds the brain's hidden gold.

Selected Tale.

## A LOVE GAME.

By EMILY LENNOX.

When Craig Wilmett came sauntering in, his happy-go-lucky fashion, the train for Punkwasset was crowded and he looked vainly about for a seat. There was none to be had; but half way down the car he spied a pretty girl and he took up his stand quite near her. "A mighty pretty girl," he reflected, as he watched the nut-brown face with its soft sienna-colored hair, and the wide, brown hat which completed the harmony. "I wonder who she is? A nice girl, too; I'll bet my life. Sweet sort of a mouth that, and eyes—ah!" The train, which had been trundling along at accommodation speed, suddenly stopped, and a woman with bundles and babies got out so that Wilmett dropped right into a seat by the window. "Wish it had been a little farther back!" he said, ungratefully; for he was now just in front of the girl in brown, and he could no longer look at her. As for the girl, she had not noticed him before; but now that his black, curly head came directly in front of her, she could not keep from seeing him.

"What a nice, clean-looking fellow," she thought, with a practical sense of pleasure in his white flannel suit and fresh linen. "That woman was so fully fat and mussed looking, and she did get so warm!"

Wilmett might not have liked it if he had known how soon she forgot he was there; but she had a book with her, and—what might have excited his surprise—it was "Carpenter's Mental Physiologist." But they were both well-bred people, and the vulgar idea of flirting never occurred to either of them. It was the merest accident that made them acutely cognizant of each other.

As the train went rolling on, a sudden clatter in the rack over his head made Wilmett look up uneasily at a pile of bundles and switches under which he sat. He had just looked up, when a tennis racket came down upon his head, and he was conscious of a terrible blinding pain in his left eye.

"Oh, I am so sorry!" he heard some one say. "Did it hurt you very much? It is my racket, but I thought the brakeman had put it up securely. It is too bad! Let me see—won't you? There may be something I can do for you!"

Wilmett was holding his hands tightly clasped over his eye, which hurt him so terribly that for a moment he could not speak.

"Oh—thanks," he stammered. "It is nothing, I guess."

It was the girl in brown who was leaning over the seat, and in her solicitude she had laid one small daintily gloved hand on Wilmett's shoulder.

"It hit you right in the eye, didn't it? I am sure it must hurt awfully. Let me get you some ice-water."

Wilmett murmured something about not wanting to trouble her, but it was very grateful to him when she insisted upon laying her handkerchief, wet with ice-water, over his injured eye and binding it on with his own.

"You feel sick, don't you?" she asked in a brisk, business-like way; for Wilmett's face had grown suddenly white, and a cold perspiration stood on his forehead.

"Yes, a little," he acknowledged. "Isn't it absurd for a little thing like that? You will think me a very weak sort of a fellow, I'm afraid."

"Oh, no," she said quickly; "I know that in the eye is not a little thing. I have known men to faint from such an accident. The optic nerve, you know."

She stopped suddenly, and a bright color suffused her face.

"I have a little medicine in my bag," she added, hastily; "if you will let me give you a couple of pellets, you will feel better, I think."

"You are very kind," murmured Wilmett, who had begun to feel better, and already enjoyed the situation.

The young lady gave him the medicine with the injunction that he had best shut his eyes and keep out the light.

"I am sorry I cannot do anything more for you," she said, presently; "I shall have to leave you at Punkwasset."

"I am going there, too," exclaimed Wilmett, in pleasing surprise; "I wonder if you know the Wilmetts?"

"Well, I should think so," she replied. "I am going to their house." "So am I," cried Wilmett, eagerly; "they are my cousins."

"Why, how very odd," she said, laughing; "I am Lulu Stewart—Nan's friend."

"Won't you come in here and sit?" said Wilmett, making a place for himself.

"Oh, it is hardly worth while," she replied, with slight embarrassment; "we shall be at Punkwasset in a moment."

"But you will have to look after me," urged Wilmett; "I can't open my left eye at all, and my right eye hurts, too. I don't know why; you may have to lead me off the cars."

"I hope not."

"Besides, after thumping a fellow in the eyes like that—"

"Oh, that is unlikely," she cried.

"Then don't provoke me, or I shall sue you for damages."

"Come!" she said, peremptorily. "Get your traps together. We are almost there."

Wilmett admired the way in which she collected her effects and made her way ahead of him out of the train. The Wilmett wagonette was down at the depot to meet them. Nan was rather amazed to see her cousin Craig get off the car in company with her friend Lulu.

"Why," she cried, "do you people know each other? And, Craig, what is the matter with your eye?"

"Yes, we know each other," Craig replied; "that is, Miss Stewart thumped me over the head with her tennis racket, and I turned my other cheek."

"You had plenty to spare," said Nan, sately; "but 'tis an earth—"

"My racket," said Nan on his head in the car, "Lulu explained, "and hit him on the eye."

"And, scraped an acquaintance," Craig added.

"You're been flirting, I am afraid," said Nan, with a shake of her head.

"I didn't think Dr. Stewart would do such a thing."

"Dr. Stewart?" exclaimed Craig.

"Yes," Lulu replied, with a smile.

"I have such a very unprofessional air!"

"Do you mean to say that you are a physician?" he pursued with growing amazement.

"I am. Did you not recognize the skillfulness with which I bandaged your eye?"

"Well, really," he stopped short.

"Of course," he continued, "I knew you had done it well, but I did not think it never occurred to me."

"She is an old-looking doctor," Nan admitted. "Come, get into the wagon. Supper is waiting for you. Oliver was coming down to meet you, but we are having the tennis court rolled, and he felt sure they'd spoil it, if he wasn't around."

Craig was quite silent on the way to the house. He did not seem to recollect his voluntary again till he and Oliver Lancett sat out on the piazza and smoked their last nocturnal cigar.

"I don't know when I was as much surprised," Craig observed, as he knocked his crocheted needle one afternoon.

"That depends upon whom you look at it," he replied. "What are you making?"

"A tennis cap for Mr. Carey."

"Confound Mr. Carey! I don't like your being so fond of him."

"And why not, pray? He is an awfully nice fellow, and he is as good to me!"

"Is that what you call it? He is dead in love with you, and you know it."

"Indeed, I do not."

"Yes, you do. You know it very well. You are a flirt if you are a doctor."

"Mr. Wilmett, I cannot allow you to say such things to me."

"You must not make me jealous, then."

"Don't be absurd!"

"See here!" he said, peremptorily.

"Look at me. I love you, and you know it. What are you going to do about it?"

"I cannot do anything," she answered with a slight catch in her voice.

"Will you marry me?"

"I cannot."

"Ahh!" he said, bitterly. "Then it has been pity that has made you so good to me."

"You—you are my patient," she said in a low tone. "How could I help being good to you?"

"Then I wish you would go away," he said, savagely. "I don't want you here. I can get another doctor. Just send me your bill and be done with it."

When he said that she rose in a towering rage.

"Mr. Wilmett," she said, with a withering glance, "my services to you may have been sight, but they hardly merited an insult in return. I am going away. I shall not trouble you any longer; but what I have done, I have done willingly, as for a friend in need. I have no bill to render; but I regret that I ever raised a finger to help you."

"I am a brute!" he cried, joyfully.

"Forgive me! Oh, don't go! I love you. Be my wife! I will try and make you happy. I have money enough. I have always been idle, but I will achieve something for you. You need never raise your hands to—"

"I know what you would say," she burst forth. "Do not insult me by saying it. I will never give up my profession for any man, and what woman wants a husband who will constantly object to her aims and the working out of her purposes? I do not think I shall ever marry," she said firmly.

"I am a brute," he said, bitterly. "Then it has been pity that has made you so good to me."

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"Forgive me! Oh, don't go! I love you. Be my wife! I will try and make you happy. I have money enough. I have always been idle, but I will achieve something for you. You need never raise your hands to—"

"I know what you would say," she burst forth. "Do not insult me by saying it. I will never give up my profession for any man, and what woman wants a husband who will constantly object to her aims and the working out of her purposes? I do not think I shall ever marry," she said firmly.

"I am a brute," he said, bitterly. "Then it has been pity that has made you so good to me."

"You—you are my patient," she

## Traveler's Directory.

## Fall River Line

FARES REDUCED,

New York \$2.

For Special Limited Tickets.

Reduction to all other points.

Stearns PILGRIM and BRISTOL, in  
steamship. Leaves Newport week days at 9  
P.M., Saturday 10 A.M., and arrives at Fall  
River at 12.30 P.M. Correspondence boat  
for Brooklyn and Jersey City of arrival.  
Leaves New York from Pier 28 N.  
Broadway at Murray Street, at 6 A.M. 30<sup>th</sup>, daily.  
Stearns included. Annex connection from  
Brooklyn and Jersey City 4 P.M. East  
ward steamer back at Newport at about 3:30  
P.M.

A regular car is run from Fall River

and Newport, leaving steamer wharf at 6:10 A.M.

and fare free to passengers to Fall River or New

York tickets via Fall River.

Crown Beach, Newport. An orchestra

on each beach throughout the year.

F. E. KENNEDY, Genl Manager, Boston.

Geo. L. CONNOR, Genl Pass. Agt., Boston.

J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport.

Newport &amp; Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

SUMMER TIME TABLE

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York, beginning

MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1888.

via Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steam-

boat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

Leave Newport at 7:30 A.M., arriving in New

York 11:30 A.M.; New Haven 12:15 P.M.; New

London 11:15 A.M.; Providence 12:15 P.M., and

Boston 12:30 A.M.

Leave Wickford at 10:30 A.M., arriving in

New York 12:30 P.M.; New Haven 2:30 P.M.;

London 1:30 P.M.; Providence 12:15 P.M.

Leave London at 10:30 A.M., arriving in

New York 12:30 P.M.; New Haven 2:30 P.M.;

London 1:30 P.M.; Providence 12:15 P.M.

Leave London at 4:45 P.M., arriving in New

York at 7:30 P.M.; New Haven

12:30 A.M.; New London 3:30 A.M.; Boston

10:30 P.M.; Providence 12:30 A.M.;

Leave New York (Brooklyn Line) at 6 P.M.

arriving in Newport at 8:25 A.M.

Leave New London at 6:30 A.M., arriving in

New York at 10:30 A.M.; Providence 12:15 P.M.

Leave London at 10:30 A.M., arriving in

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**The Mercury.**

JOHN F. SANFORD, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1888.

Congress adjourned to-day.

An Irish-American Republican Club has been organized in Providence, having some fifty members.

The Democrats now claim that they will carry eight of the twelve Massachusetts districts. They will probably come down a little for cash.

Hon. Levi P. Morton, the Republican nominee for Vice President, received over 5000 people on Thursday at Rhinecliff on the Hudson.

The most interesting of political side-shows is the Mayoralty contest in New York. The fight this fall is beginning to manifest its usual degree of liveliness.

The fight in New York over the four candidates for mayor is waxing warm. It would seem that this is a good time for the Republicans to win. With three Democratic candidates in the field the vote ought to be well divided.

Two weeks from next Tuesday will settle the agony. Either Cleveland will by that time have another four years' lease of the White House, or he will have a polite but forcible invitation to retire in favor of the man from Indiana.

Sir John McDonald says that Canadian Liberals are committed to political and commercial surrender to the United States. In the history of English and colonial politics Liberalism always wins. It may meet with temporary reverses, but it is the party of progress, and the general movement is always forward.

Master Workman Powdery said in an address delivered in New York, on February 10, 1888: "I am a Protectionist from the top of my head to the bottom of my boots, for two reasons—first, because I am a Pennsylvanian, and second, because I am an American. I would never vote for anything that would tend to degrade American labor. I am opposed to any meddling with the tariff until the question has been submitted to the people."

The Hon. John Wentworth, familiarly known as "Long John," of Chicago, died in that city on Tuesday last. He was one of the pioneers of that great city, having gone thence from New Hampshire when Chicago was a little hamlet of a few hundred inhabitants. He edited the first paper published in that city. He was one of the first men admitted to the bar in that city, and was her first representative in Congress, serving his district six terms. His first term of service was in the 28th Congress. He was twice mayor of Chicago. He went to the west a poor boy and died worth over three millions.

The New York Herald is sounding the notes of alarm to the Democracy of New York State. It is publishing each day letters purporting to be from its special correspondents traveling through the State, telling the party that unless they arouse themselves Cleveland will lose the State. It is difficult to tell the motives the Herald has in view in publishing such gloomy letters in regard to the condition of its own party, unless it is to stir its friends in New York City and Brooklyn up to greater exertions in registering. The Herald is a dyed-in-the-wool Cleveland paper and will leave no stone unturned to aid his cause.

The London Echo lets the Democratic out of the bag by admitting that the Free-trade movement in the United States is not only likely to cause a boom in English manufacturing, but that "an influx of gold from the States may be expected during the winter." That is the decline of our own industries and the importation of cheap English goods will require the exportation of specie to pay our bills until the consequent fall in prices doubles debts, ruins debtors and impoverishes everybody in the country, except the money lenders. In this connection it is well to remember that Wall street is backing Mr. Cleveland.

The Democratic conventions met in Providence Tuesday and nominated Hon. Isaac Bell, Jr., of Newport, Jesse Metcalf, of Providence, Daniel B. Poud, of Woonsocket, and Gen. Olney Arnold, of Pawtucket, for Presidential Electors. The first district convention nominated Hon. Oscar Lapham, of Providence, for Congress, and the second district nominated Wm. C. Baker, of North Kingstown. For this nomination there was a sharp contest between Baker and Charles H. Page, the old war horse of the Democracy. Baker had 61 votes and Page 45. Jamestown, Little Compton and Tiverton in this county were not represented in convention.

The Republicans and Democrats of Newport have each had their parade this week and each have done themselves great credit. The followers of each party will doubtless claim that their side made the best show. But to the impartial observer there would appear to be not a great amount of difference in the two parades. The number in line were about equal and as far as we saw both sides depicted themselves like gentlemen. There is one feature of this campaign deserving of special commendation and that is the absence of the bitter partisan feeling too often manifested in a political fight. As far as we know neither party has attempted any disturbance of the other when on parade, and in many instances members of the opposite party have illuminated their residences and burned colored fire in honor of their opponents. We trust this era of good feeling will continue. There is nothing more senseless than to let into a passion over political matters.

## The Real Issue of the Campaign.

All the mock issues on which the Democracy have pretended to fight the Presidential campaign have gradually vanished. Civil service reform is as much forgotten as ancient history. The surplus in the Treasury and among the pet banks, the care of which has won little Secretary Fairchild as thin as a shawl, has also mysteriously disappeared under the liberal appropriations of the Democratic House of Representatives, until it is some question as to whether there will be more than enough left to pay current expenses and provide for the payment of the two hundred and fifty millions United States four per cents. due in 1894. And now the reduction of the revenue is no longer a principle to be voted upon by the people, but a choice between the Mills bill of the House and the Aldrich bill of the Senate, to be settled by a conference committee of the two houses of Congress. The deck thus cleared of these minor issues, there remains the one great and, to our mind, over-riding issue of Cleveland's administration. The verdict of the people will decide in November whether it consents to a continuance of the Southern rule which is again fastened upon the country and whether the four Northwestern territories are to be denied admittance until they declare for Democratic policy.

A still hunt has been begun right here in Rhode Island to capture the State. The barrel stands open. Two or more Democratic senators would be of great help in this policy of territorial obstruction. We have no fear any of them can be had from this faithful State. We note the claim because of its impudence. We warn our leaders that nothing will be spared to break the old Republican majority. It may be that the country will have to suffer another four years of Democratic rule. It may be, we say, though we do not believe it. If that be our fate, it is all the more important that Rhode Island should be found in its accustomed place in the Republican stronghold of the Senate, which in the last four years has been the only bulwark against Democratic encroachments on her moral and material welfare. We do not believe that the money bags of the Bennetts and Spencers and Bells will outweigh the common sense and patriotism of our citizens. No, gentlemen! you have not "money enough to buy up the State," as you impudently claim.

**Gen. Harrison to Irish Americans.**

General Harrison recently addressed a delegation of three hundred Irish Americans from Chicago. It was free trade which had been their curse—which had driven them from the green and lovely Isle of their birth. He said:

"You were Irishmen; you are Americans. [Cheers.] I thought you have given the consecrated loyalty of your honest hearts to the starry flag and your adopted country you have not and you ought not to forget to love the land of your birth. [Great applause.] If you could forget Ireland, if you could be unmoved by her miseries, untouched by the appeals of her splendid oratory, unsympathetic with her heroes and martyrs, I should fear that the bonds of your new citizenship would have no power over hearts so cold and consciences so dead. [Cheering.] What if a spring of green was found upon the bloody jacket of a fallen soldier who lay dead on Missionary Ridge? The flag he died for was only a memory and an inspiration. We, native or Irish born, join with the Republican convention in the hope that the cause of Irish home rule, progressing under the leadership of Garibaldi and Parnell, upon the principles of freedom and lawfulness, may yet secure for Ireland that which as Americans we so much value—local home rule. [Cheering.]

**Another New Society in Newport.**

Another new society has been organized in Newport, this time it is a lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks which starts out with over fifty charter members. The officers elected are:

Exalted Ruler—John Waters. Esteemed Leading Knight—W. J. Underwood. Esteemed Lecturing Knight—William Goss. Secretary—H. H. Richards. Treasurer—W. F. Waldron. Tyler—J. Gotlieb Spangler. Board of Trustees—Howard Smith, Melville Smith, Frank C. Patterson, H. Bull, Jr., John V. Stewart, John Rogers. Inner Guard—James Openshaw. Esquire—George F. Daniels. Chaplain—Robert Mitchell. Chaplain—G. H. Sear. Sick Visiting Committee—W. M. Austin, L. Bergman, Dr. S. H. Sears. Stewards—G. W. Flagg, W. M. Austin, D. E. Young. Collision Committee—Charles Dinnard, Henry H. Smith, George F. Daniels. On Tap—E. A. Weston, Howard Smith, D. E. Young, I. H. Bergman. On Room—D. E. Young, I. H. Bergman.

**Church Meeting.**

The First Baptist church held its 22st annual meeting Wednesday evening and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Clerk—Ara Hilditch. Treasurer—Edward M. Petka. Librarian—W. H. Hilliard. Treasurer of Parsonage Fund—George M. Hazard.

Acclaiming Committee—John M. Pepple, Abraham A. Tilley, and David A. Fatt.

Standing Committee—John M. Pepple, Abraham A. Tilley, Robert C. Albro, Alfred S. Parker, Robert C. Patterson, Frank L. Almy.

Finance Committee—Abraham A. Tilley, Mrs. N. A. Stevens and George Nason.

Delegates from the several ward causes met in convention at the Cleveland and Thurman headquarters Monday night and elected as delegates to the State Convention held in Providence Wednesday, Wm. E. Mumford, Joseph Hoar, Charles Acton Ives, John Myers, John H. Crosby, Jr., Silas H. Hazard, Wm. J. Underwood, James B. Cottrell, John B. Denniston, T. J. McDonald, Wm. S. Cranston and Henry D. Deblois.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded the contract to furnish rip-rap stone for Narragansett Bay, R. I., Hudson River, N. Y., and Bridgeport, Conn., to Charles F. Stal, of New London, Conn., as follows: Narragansett Bay, \$1,750; Hudson river, \$2,113; Bridgeport, \$840.

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## New Books.

BROKEN LIGHTS—Frances Power Cobbe.  
This work was first published in 1864. In seeking the "Church of the Future," the author interprets the different kinds of doctrine held by the different branches of the English church. In the first chapter of the book she advances the Great Problem, and in its solution seeks a clear understanding of the tenets held by High and Low church, by the First and Second Broad church, and by Parties outside the church. She also gives a disinterested view of Bishop Colenso's interpretation of the Pentateuch, and of Renan's Life of Jesus.

Religious Duty is by the pen of this remarkable writer, which, although intended as a sequel to a former work, is complete in itself, and designed as a contribution towards "the development of Theism as a Religion for the Life no less than a Philosophy for the Intellect."

WISDOM DAY PAPERS—Leigh Hunt.

Some of the best prose work of this versatile and popular writer, is to be found in this collection of essays. Written in his happiest vein, are delightful sketches of favorite authors and books, fine pictures of town and country life, and naive exhibitions of his poetical taste, ergonomic fancies and love of drollish virtues. Many valuable corrections have been made, and characteristic touches added, from marginal notes in the author's own hand writing, found on his copies of the publications in which these papers first appeared.

DREAMTHORP—Alexander Smith.

Another collection of meritorious essays greets us, this time penned by the hand of a Scottish poet. The opening description of Dreamthorp is a chapter of delightful reading. "In every room of the place men have been born, men have died. On Dreamthorp centuries have fallen, and have left no more trace than have last winter's snowflakes." Nothing is commonplace. The poetic imagination of the winter touches with beauty things ordinarily prosaic enough. The public library, the worn, greasy novel, the actual dull apathy of the place itself, each is endowed with some pathetic grace to touch the reader's heart.

FIRE SIDE SAINTS.—Douglas Jerrold.

Only some half dozen pages are dedicated to the consideration of the portion of this book. Yet these contain exquisite sketches of "presences" to bless any house, twelve saints, each with her special shining virtue, the mere contemplation of which would be a benefit to any one. The book contains many stories and essays written in the author's kindliest vein, as well as a few in his more eccentric style, particularly Mr. Candler's Breakfast Talk, Silas Fleabots, and the ghostly story of The Tutor-Friend and his three Pupils.

A PHYSICIAN'S PROBLEMS.—Charles Elton.

Reasoning from the apparent order (to a physician's mind) in which certain tendencies, physical and mental, will develop, the writer, showing some of the apparent causes for the infinitely varied forms of disorder in brain and nerve, offers his curing and perplexing problems to the thoughtful public, for a solution. The questions here at issue are not alone interesting to the professional, but to all those seeking the best good of his species.

THE LOVER AND OTHER PAPERS.—Richard E. Gurney.

Although The Lover was but a short-lived publication, and effected but little either the fame or fortune of its author, it displays to fine advantage his elevated conception of the character of woman, as well as his own devotion and gallantry. Of one lady he said "to love her was a liberal education." The extracts from his other publications, contained in this book, show the graces and charm of his writings, his vivacity, and versatility as a humorist, satirist, critic and story-teller.

These seven volumes, with five more soon to be issued, are uniformly and attractively bound, with fine typographical work, forming a little library of good reading, the series bearing the befitting name of Good Company. Lee & Shepard.

For sale by C. E. Hammett.

A MORTAL ADAM AND EVE—Amanda M. Douglas.

The great popularity of the author makes it unnecessary to say that the new story now offered, is good. The title is suggestive, and the imagination is stimulated at the start by the vivacious conversation between two dear friends. The plot develops finely, and ends charmingly, as every good love-story must, with the merry chime of "Wedding Bells." Lee & Shepard. For sale by C. E. Hammett.

Among recent publications received in Cassell's Sunshine Series, is the strange tragedy of No. 10 State street, by David G. Ade; the strong character story, Odds Against Her, by Mrs. J. H. Macfarlane; Without Blemish, by Mrs. J. H. Walworth; Bewitched, by Louis P. Parker; Two Gentlemen of Gotham; by C. & C.; The Tragedy of Brinkwater, by Martha Livingston Moody; Karmel, the Scout, by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.; Antrefoe, by James A. Harrison; Madam Sylva, by M. G. McClelland. Of The Rainbow Series, by the same house, is the Silver Lock and other stories, by popular authors.

WOMEN VOTE IN NOVEMBER.

Twenty-five thousand women have registered in Boston to vote at the coming election; and thousands more will register. What does it mean? It means that the time has come when women will. Silently, but surely, the public influence of our mothers, sisters, sweethearts, has shaped our country's end, causing them to be respected save no other women on the face of the earth. Then why deny them the right to vote? If a woman can earn \$100 a week, and pay taxes, and support a family of ten dollars a week and big expenses. And so on in other avocations. Just as surely as a woman can tend a baby better than a man, just so certainly can she care for any animal better than a man. Just as surely as a woman can earn \$100 a week, and pay taxes, and support a family of ten dollars a week and big expenses. And so on in other avocations. Just as surely as a woman can tend a baby better than a man, just so certainly can she care for any animal better than a man. 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**Farm and Family**

Fall and Winter Feeding of Young Stock.

Boys, colts and calves need the most attention at a period when their personal attractions are the least. As calves pass out of their babyhood and assume a languid indifference to all about them but flies and grass, they are apt to be neglected; if they are the loss is irreparable. A calf that has not made a good start by fall had better be disposed of at any price, while having made a good start, it must be kept constantly gaining, at any cost within reasonable limits. The important point in stock feeding is to constantly bear in mind that a young animal gives better returns for feed consumed than an old one. A pound of meat or a pound of hay adds more to the weight of a calf than to the same animal when grown. A grown animal in this flesh but vigorous, will swell out and fill up the tissues with water and soon begin to gain very heavily for a time when put on good feed and may give better returns for a given amount of feed than a young animal in good flesh, but under ordinary conditions, for both young and old, the proposition I state is true.

For making thrifty calves, in my experience, oats come next to milk, either ground or whole, but preferably ground for young calves, since they will learn to like them quicker and mastinate them better. To get a calf while yet on skin-milk to eat oats, it should be turned up; and as soon as fed milk, a handful of oat-meal, or whole oats even, put in its mouth; at first, it will dislike the treatment, but soon it will get the taste and readily dispose of a half-pint placed in a little feed box conveniently located in front. Hay and grass follow naturally, and later, bran can be used. During pleasant fall weather the pasture will afford exercise and feed, and if flies are troublesome the gain from pasture is too small with young calves to pay for the loss they undergo from vexation and blood-flow. A feeding-trough should be placed in the pasture and grain fed daily, morning and evening. With fair treatment, the calves will go into winter quarters gaining a pound and a half, a day, which means a profit to the owner if it is ever to get one from them.

This leads me to another point: In my experience, a calf born in fall or winter is worth two born in the spring for profit. A spring calf is so young that it gets little good from pasture the first season, for by the time it can fight successfully and crop grass enough to really aid in nourishing it, winter is past and it is placed on dry feed. The fall-born calf comes out in spring time large enough and sufficiently vigorous to fight its own battles and gets the benefits of the whole season's pasture. Whatever plan we pursue, let us bear in mind that it takes fully half the food an animal can consume to sustain it, and that our profits come from the last half only.—[American Agriculturist.]

## Harvesting Root Crops.

The great amount of wet weather during the past month has so hindered the farmer that much of the work which was planned to have been done then still remains undone, while cold nights and heavy frosts warn us the winter is approaching, and that there is much need of hurrying about completing the harvest.

If any potatoes remain in the ground now they should be dug soon, as they will grow no more after the tops have been killed by the frost, and if a warm week should follow these excessive rains there may be liability of not attacking them before they are fit to put in the cellar.

Dig them as soon as it may be done, and allow them to thoroughly dry off before putting them in the cellar. Unless the cellar is very dry and warm, it will be better that the potato bins have slatted bottoms so that the air may draw up through them, preventing too much moisture from gathering among them. Remember that all cellars where roots or fruit is to be kept should be dark and cool, almost as cool as may be without freezing. This is one objection to storing roots in a house cellar. The temperature of the cellar should be so low that it makes itself felt in the living-rooms above. In spite of the protection afforded by double floors and thick carpets. Another objection is the strong odor which permeates the house from some of the vegetables, such as the onions, turnips and cabbages, strong enough to be unpleasant when they are first put in, and decidedly unwholesome if decay begins.

Although this may not be a convenient season for building new root cellars beneath some other building than the dwelling-house, it is now that we are most strongly reminded of the necessity of doing so, and it is a good time for thinking about it, and resolving that another year shall not find us storing fruit and vegetables in large quantities under the living and sleeping-rooms.

Beets and carrots should also be harvested now. They will bear quite heavy frosts without causing decay; yet after the leaves have been killed down so as to no longer protect them, a little freezing makes them tough and stringy, and lessens their value for cooking, and even for feeding to stock.

Turnips and cabbages can remain out without actual freezing, but they are likely to crack open before it is time to harvest them, go through the rows and tip them over, so as to break the roots upon one side, which will check the growth, and yet keep them better than they would keep if harvested and put in the cellar or in a shed.

The longer turnips and cabbages can remain out without actual freezing, the better they are for eating purposes, and the better they will keep through the winter, and they are not hurt if the temperature falls three or four degrees below freezing during the nights; but they should not be harvested or handled while frozen unless in case of absolute necessity, save when it seems that there is no chance of a thaw in a few days.

## The Poultry Yard.

Do not neglect the poultry yard in the pressure of other duties. It is time the cockerels and turkeys were harnessed all the grain they can eat, that they may be ready to accept invitations to the Thanksgiving dinner. Nor is there any danger in allowing the pullets all they want now, as they must be grown in order to make them lay early this winter. The pullets and cockerels will both do better if kept separate now, and the former should have a supply of beef scraps, bone and oyster shells to supply them with egg-forming food. Give roosts and nests a thorough cleaning before winter comes on, using kerosene oil and whitewash freely. Do not allow them to roost out of doors any more of these cold nights.

## Care of Winter Pears.

A man in midwinter is sure to want some of these trees. But no fruit grown is so apt to be neglected by those lacking

experience. At the proper picking time the pears are green, hard and apparently worthless. It takes some faith to give them any care whatever, and considerable knowledge about pears to know just what to do. Though hard apparently as so many stones, they need to be picked carefully to prevent bruising. They are better if kept for a time in a dark, cool place, and only brought into the warmth to develop more quickly, as they may be wanted for use. Thus some of the late keeping pears like Easter Beurre, Winter Nell and Josephine do well may be opened at almost any time in the winter that they may be desired.

## Agricultural Notes and Hints.

Hens like to roost high. The roosts should, therefore, be all on the same level to prevent crowding. At least one foot of space on the roost should be allowed for each full-grown fowl, and the roosts should be eighteen inches apart.

Oil is cheaper than machinery, so use freely on all the working parts of the mowers and reapers. Lumber is also cheaper, and when not in use every piece should be carefully housed as well as all the tools used about the farm. Tools, carts, and machines rust out much faster than they will wear out.

All surplus fruit should be dried or evaporated. It is a waste of fruit and fertilizer to allow fruit to fall and rot. It is expensive feeding for boys considering the value of the food occupied by trees, and unless all fruit grown can be sold or applied to family use, it will pay to cut down the trees and devote land to some other crop.

It is a dreadful waste of cow force to turn her out where she runs over several hundred acres of land. She will be doing it most all day if there is no fence to stop her, and will be sure to do it if the pasture is thin and scarce. She had better be fed what she needs on a small space, and then be moved to her legitimate mission on earth-making milk.

## Cucumber Pickles.

To make the best, that will keep fresh and crisp the longest, is what every housekeeper desires to know this time of year.

I have made pickles from this recipe for twenty years, never had a failure, have made \$500 some years; they will be fresh and brittle in a year from the time of making as when first made. Select cucumbers from two to three inches long; get them as fresh picked as possible. I prepare 500 at a time. Rinse them dry and smooth with a cloth—be sure all the black specks are off; put them into a stone jar, sprinkle them a sauté cupful and a half of dry salt, then cover with boiling water; let them stand until next morning, then remove the cucumbers, drain them in a colander, rinse out the jar and return the cucumbers, putting the same amount of dry salt over them and covering with boiling water again; let them stand another day.

The third morning seal this brine and pour it over again. Repeat this for seven mornings. The eighth morning rinse the pickles well in cold water, and cover them with half vinegar and half water, boiling hot. Let them stand one day. Take the same amount of good cider vinegar as you have had of vinegar and water; add two onions sliced thin, a scant teaspoonful of small red peppers (the same as used for pepper-sauce), a piece of alum the size of walnut, a cup of stick cinnamon broken fine, one and half pint of brown sugar, two tablespoons of cloves. Stew well and let it just come to a boiling heat, pour in your pickles and the heat is done. Keep in a cool, dry place where they will not freeze. More or less spices can be used as one likes.—[New England Farmer.]

## Recipes for the Table.

**STEWED VEAL.**—Lay a knuckle of veal in a saucepan with two bladders of mace, an onion, a small whole pepper and some salt, with two quarts of water; cover it close, and let it simmer for two hours.

**OAT MEAL COOKIES.**—One cup of flour, two eggs, one cup of flour, one cup of cold boiled oatmeal, one teaspoon of soda, two teaspoons of cream tartar, one tablespoon of butter; roll thin, and bake in a quick oven.

**APPLE DUMPLING.**—One quart of flour, one tablespoonful of lard, two teaspoons of baking powder wet with milk, roll out an inch thick, and place on eight apples, sliced thin; put in a pudding bag, and boil one hour.

**GINGERBREAD.**—One cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, one cup of sour milk, one heaping teaspoonful of butter and lard, three eggs, three teaspoons of baking powder, flour enough to roll wet. Cut into shape, and fry in boiling lard.

**PASTE FOR PIES.**—Mix one quart of flour with two heaping teaspoons of baking powder; rub in half a pound of butter, wet it with cold water; work as little as possible after the water is in; roll it out. Use less shortening if you choose.

**ORANGE PUDDING.**—Put in a baking dish three sweet oranges peeled and sliced; pour over one cup of sugar, one pint of milk, yolks of three eggs, one tablespoon of cornstarch boiled until thick. Whip the whites, pour over the dish, and set in the oven to stoned.

**BEAN SOUP WITHOUT MEAT.**—Parboil one pint of beans, drain off the water and add fresh, and let boil until tender, season with salt and pepper, add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, or more if preferred; when done skin out half the beans, leaving the broth and the remaining half of the beans, now add a cup of cream or rich milk, a dozen or more crackers broken up; let it boil up and serve.

**TAPIOCA PUDDING.**—Take six tablespoons of tapioca and soak it in milk for some hours before you intend to use it; when you are going to make your pudding put the tapioca into a quart of milk, place it on the fire, and as soon as it boils sweeten it to your taste and let it simmer for a quarter of an hour. Pour it into a basin and stir in a little fresh butter and three eggs well beaten. Bake one-half hour.

**CHOCOLATE CAKE.**—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three and one-half cups of flour, three teaspoons of baking powder, one scant cup of sweet milk and five eggs; leaving out the whites of two; bake in a dripping pan and when nearly cool pour on the frosting made of the whites of the two eggs, one and one-half cups of sugar, and two teaspoons of vanilla and six tablespoons of grated chocolate beaten stiff for constant use.

**ROCKET PHOTOGRAPH CASE.**—Take a piece of plush, any shade liked, about thirteen inches long and five inches wide. Line with a contrasting shade of satin, then fold each end in toward the centre, forming two pockets large enough for the pictures. Fasten the edges neatly together and fold one pocket over the other. This case can be made as ornamental as liked and is a neat gift for a friend. It can be made of any of the materials that are used for such articles, such as silk, satin, etc., but these will need to be embroidered or painted with some pretty design or monogram of the recipient, but the plush is much prettier plain. Cardinal or peacock blue plush lined with chamois makes a very pretty case.

**MADE MUSTARD.**—Boil one quart of vinegar, dissolve it in three ounces of salt, pour it upon two ounces of scraped horseradish in an earthen jar, cover the jar closely, let it stand twenty-four hours, strain, and by degrees mix in one pound of the best mustard, put it

in a wide-necked bottle and cork it closely. Whenever a little is taken out for use, cork the bottle immediately.

**GHANAH GEKS.**—One quart composed of two-thirds graham and one-third wheat flour, half a teaspoonful of salt and a dessert-spoonful of sugar. Sift these together, removing the bran, and add one pint of sour milk, into which you have beaten one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water and take from geyser pans which have been previously heated and greased. Put mine on the front of the stove to heat before I begin mixing the batter. This makes two dozen gels. They are very nice for breakfast or for supper, and any that are left over to get cold are made as good as new by steaming. If the milk is very thick, a little more may be required, as the batter should be just thick enough to "snap" like cake dough.

**BLANQUETTE OF VEAL.**—Cut three pounds of the breast of veal in pieces two inches square, put them in enough cold water to cover them, with one salt-spoonful of white pepper, one teaspoonful of salt, a bunch of sweet herbs, half a carrot scraped, a turnip peeled, and an onion stuck with three cloves, bring slowly to a boil, skin carefully till no more steam rises, and cook gently for thirty or forty minutes until the veal is tender; then drain it, removing the broth to the fire. Meantime make a white sauce by stirring together over the fire one ounce of butter and two ounces of flour until they are smooth, then adding 14 pints of the broth gradually; season with a little more salt and pepper and a quarter of a salt-spoonful of grated nutmeg; when the sauce has boiled up well stir it into the egg; whip the yolks of two eggs, put in the meat and cook for five minutes, stirring occasionally.

**SALT MACRELL WITH CREAM SAUCE.**—Wash and soak a macrel over night. In the morning put into a baking dish and pour over one pint milk. Bake 20 minutes. Remove; strain the milk; melt one tablespoonful butter, add one tablespoonful flour and pour on the hot milk; add one salt-spoonful pepper and pour over the macrel. Cut off the head and tail and wash the macrel. Bake as directed above, and complets the dish according to rule.

**Household Fancy Work.**

**PRETTY LACE.**

Cast on 17 stitches and knit across plain.

1st row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 5.

2d row—Knit 7, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

3d row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 13.

4th row—Knit 13, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

5th row—Knot 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

6th row—Knot 7, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 5.

7th row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

8th row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

9th row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

10th row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

11th row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

12th row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

13th row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

14th row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

15th row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

16th row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

17th row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

18th row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

19th row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

20th row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

21st row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

22nd row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

23rd row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

24th row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

25th row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

26th row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

27th row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

28th row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

29th row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

30th row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

31st row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

32nd row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

33rd row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

34th row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

35th row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

36th row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

37th row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

38th row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

39th row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

40th row—Knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

41st row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, over twice

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